The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,595 NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... " 2 0
First insertion, each line ..... " 0 6
Second insertion ..... " 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain CUMMING, 970 Tons, A 1, 14 years, offers superior accommodation for Passengers, having a full poop Cabin, and carries the surgeon of Steward. Plans of the Cabin may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to Bombay, 8th May 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid fast-sailing A 1 British Ship SCOTLAND, 1,179 Tons register, W. CRAIG, Commander. This Ship has the greater part of her Cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO RANGOON DIRECT.

THE "CHINA," 691 Tons Register, Captain J. MINTO, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1863.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Ship Sir. BERNARD, 933 Tons, Captain BROWNE, will have quick dispatch. For Freight apply to RUTTONJEE EDULJEE.

31st May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dock yard under the supervision of Government officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Opposite to Kaka Parekh.

DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st June 1863.

Business Announcements.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from London, Tonsorial Artist to the Royal Family, Trafalgar, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4, Medow Street, Fort.

N.B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

F. BORSINI,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER and JEWELLER, begs to inform the Public, that he has always for sale Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, by the best London, Paris and Geneva Makers.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned and accurately rated. Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, Meadow Street, No. 38.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Woodes ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

FOR THE MONSOON. *Per Overland Mail.* Black and white WATERPROOF CLOAKS, and Leggings, at moderate rates. Apply at once to.

MCCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made and Bespoke Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, on returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N.B.—Gentlemen at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to have returned the Measures (or ordering the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

16th April, 1863.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brand (D.C.C.) and F. & C.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,

Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.

The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lewsbern's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—

Ladies Fancy Cambrics and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Cheston, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glaces, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimming, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Lessmington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Wanted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—About 200 PALKEE BEARERS for Service on the BHORE GHAUT, pay Rs. 13 each per mensem. Apply to the undersigned or to Mr. A. Cumming at Khandalla.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 25th May 1863

WANTED.—By a Butler, a Coachman and a Lady's Maid, situations in a family. They were in the employ of Mr. LANCASTER, Manager of the Mercantile Bank, at Mauritius, and possess satisfactory testimonials. Address, A. B., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SURVEYOR to look after, superintend, and make the necessary repairs, &c., &c. to the Estate of a Gentleman. Applicants should send in their Testimonials, and apply to the Publisher of this Paper.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A Young Gentleman recently arrived from Scotland, wishes an engagement as BOOK-KEEPER, or otherwise, in a Merchant's Office. Good references. Apply at CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Dovercourt*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective cargo, failing which they will be landed by Captain HUGHES at the Custom House, at their expense and risk.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held on TUESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the place of ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.

By order of the Committee.

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th May 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 100 pieces more or less of WAXCLOTH per month, commencing from June. The Waxcloth to be of the kind used for packing Baugh's Parcels, and are to be delivered at our office on or about the 5th of each month.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1863.

MR. HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT has been authorised to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1863.

WE do hereby given notice that all bills due to us if not settled by the 1st June next, shall be handed over to our Solicitors for Recovery.

LAWSON & McKENZIE.

9th May 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effected, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand every description of Photographic materials, &c., beautiful specimens of stained Glasswave engraved with views of Bombay, Stereoscopic Photographs, French and Italian French Wall Papers, new design, a variety of large Magic Lantern Slides, moveable double glasses by Carpenter and Westley, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic views for ditto of superior quality, Gilt moulding for frames of sizes.

Hummum Street, 8th May, 1863.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and repairing ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. MCCORMICK, Agent, at Ruttjee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq. H. BYRNE, Esq.
R. MCILWRAITH, Esq. R. HANNAY, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq. SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay now have that cause to have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel a which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense attention given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

THE CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857.

Directors.

W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. A. M. RITCHIE, Esq.
J. G. CAMMAS, Esq. J. MACKENZIE, Esq.
W. OAKES, Esq. Rev. A. B. FENNELL, A. B.
N. MORRISON, Esq.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras.
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND Co,

Solicitors in Madras: Messrs. BOYDEN AND MILLER.

Agents in London: Messrs ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM AND Co.

Agents in Calcutta.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND Co.

Agents in Bombay.
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM AND Co.

THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Beds.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into Cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta;—or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 50 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

Books, &c. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

OF

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Karrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the name stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."

NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.

Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, 4 Annas. Hindustani Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

Third Edition.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

Home News, May 4	Rs.	0 8
Overland Mail, April 27 and May 4		1 0
Thacker's Overland News, May 4		1 0
Army and Navy Gazette, April 25 and May 2		1 0
The Observer, April 20 and 27		1 4
Illustrated Times, April 25 and May 2		1 0
Illustrated News of the World, Do.		1 4
The Queen, Do.		1 4
Fun, Do.		0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Received per Steamer "Benares."

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA, supplies have been received by the last mail, and registered orders are in process of execution; copies will be received by every mail for some months, so that our correspondents will ensure the receipt of the edition with the latest corrections, &c., up to time of despatch.

BERTHA'S REPENTANCE. A Tale. By J. F. Corkran. Post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6-12.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THREE YEARS' SERVICE IN CHINA. By Col. Fisher. Illustrated, 8vo. Rs. 12.

SQUIRE'S HOSPITAL PHARMACOPÆIAS. Containing Prescriptions not to be found in other Publications. 18mo. cloth. Rs. 2-12.

CASSELL'S QUIVER. Vol. 3. Containing the completion of "Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles," and the commencement of "Sylvia's Choice," by the Hon'ble Mrs. Maberly

ROUSE'S PRACTICAL MAN. A Body of Practical Instructions and Formulæ on Legal Matters. Tenth Edition. Revised to the Present state of the Law. Oblong, cloth Rs. 6-12.

THE LIFE AMONG CONVICTS. By Rev. C. Gibson. 2 vols. post 8vo. Rs. 16.

THE HOUSE AND THE HOUND. By Nimrod. Third and Cheaper Edition. Illustrated, crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE. Vol. 6, with Envelope of Patterns. Rs. 3-12.

BEETON'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Vol. 2, post 8vo. Rs. 4-8.

THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. Reprinted from "Cornhill Magazine." 2 Illustrations; post 8vo. Rs. 8.

BIBLIOTHEQUE CHOISIE DES CHEFS D'ŒUVRES DE FR. La Comedie du Printemps Par Arnou'd Fremy. Rs. 1-8.

L'Hotesse du Connetable Histoire du Temps de Francois 1er. Par Emmanuel Gonzales. Rs. 1-8.

Les Contes Francheois Episode de la Haute vie Parisienne. Par Ernest Serret. Rs. 1-8.

L'Avare et son Tresor. Par Marmier. Rs. 2-8.

INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By D. Page. Cloth. Rs. 1-8.

NOVELS OF GEORGE ELIOT. Vol. 3. "Scenes of Clerical Life" and "Silas Marner." Cloth. Rs. 4-8.

HEART AND CROSS. By Mrs. Oliphant. 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth. Rs. 8.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF ERROR TRACED THROUGH A PERIOD OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS; OR, SUPERSTITION THE PARENT OF DOUBT. By Dr. Chem. Dean of Carlisle. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 1-8.

COVENTRY PATMORE'S "Angel in the House," and "Betrothed, Espousals, and Faithful for Ever." New Edition. 2 vols. Rs. 9.

AT ODDS. A Novel. By the Baroness Tailfhouse, Author of "Quits," &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. Rs. 16.

THE BOY'S HANDYBOOK OF SPORT AND PASTIME. Illustrated. Post 8vo. Rs. 3-12.

CONCISE TREATISE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS. By J. Hawkins 8vo. Rs. 7-6.

MY ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA. By R. Prowtrawski. With Map of Russia and Portrait. Post 8vo. Rs. 3-12.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA AND THE MANNERS OF THE DESERT. By C. Daumas 8vo. Rs. 8.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. 7 8vo. Rs. 5-12.

NEWSPAPER READER'S POCKET COMPANION Rs. 2

A POPULAR MANUAL OF HERALDRY, by C. Boutell. Rs. 8.

MEDORA Rs. 1-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES AND POCKET PRAYERS.

A large and choice selection lately received, adapted for Wedding Presents, Birth-day Gifts, and private use.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Several handsome Imperial Family Bibles available.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Are always available in costly bindings for Gifts and the Drawing-room table.

THE NOVELS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT in 5 vols., royal 8vo., elegantly half bound in common morocco. Rs. 60

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF TENNYSON (Post Laureate), in 3 vols., 12mo., including "The Idylls" with new dedication, handsomely bound in either crimson or purple morocco 60

KINGSLEY'S POEMS, 12mo., bound in crimson morocco 12

THE LANSDOWNE SHAKESPEARE, red and black letter, a portable edition in 1 vol., handsome morocco... 10

Also available elegantly bound, one volume editions,

THE WORKS of Moore, Southey, Dryden, Montgomery, Tennyson, Longfellow, Gray, Byron, Beattie and Collins, Shelley, Coleridge, Thomson, Pope, Wordsworth, Southey, Rites Cook, Edgar Poe, Poets of the Elizabethan Age, Bloomfield, Barry Cornwall, Rogers, Macaulay, and Favourite English Poets collected in 2 volumes.

Many of the above may also be had in plain cloth bindings for ordinary use.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

A further small selection plainly, substantially, and handsomely bound.

DRAWING TABLE ALBUMS.

Large 4to. beautifully bound in full morocco and gold lines.

MINIATURE ALBUMS.

To receive small Medallion Photographs: oblong with gilt clasp.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FURTHER ADDITIONS OF SUNDRIES NOW LANDING FROM THE "LORD RAGLAN."

TUCKER'S Registered Indian Tent Lamps, complete with glasses, extra chimnies, &c., incased in a convenient travelling box ..... Rs. 35 0
DAY'S Eclipse Portmanteaus, portable 25 0
STEREOSCOPES of the ordinary pattern, in walnut-wood or mahogany ..... Rs. 7, 9, 18 0
ALLEN'S & CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.
PATENT TRACING CLOTH. No. 6—36 inches wide in rolls of 24 yards 8 0
BLOTTING PAPERS, white, pink and buff, 38, 39 and 40 lbs. per quire ..... Rs. 2 & 2 8
CHESTERMANN'S LAND SURVEYING CHAINS and ARROWS, No, 61-2, 100 feet—Nos. 61-2; 50 feet ..... Rs. 12 8 and 25 0
PERRY'S AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS, extrong ..... Rs. 1-8, 2-8, 3 0
WEDDING ENVELOPES in great variety .....
TUBULAR EVER-POINTED PENCILS, 4 in a set, in boxes with leads 8 8
LETTER SPRINGS of russia leather, of sizes, Rs. 2 & 2 8
MOGUL PLAYING CARDS, of best description and various patterns, per pack 2 0
ORDINARY CLUB CARDS 1 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT PER STEAMER.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES in leather sling cases, by Elliott ..... Rs. 64 0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 4 inch with adjusting Screws and Levels, by Elliott 90 0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 3 inch, Ditto 75 0
MAGNETIC POCKET COMPASSES of sizes Rs. 3, 5, 6 0
DOUBLE REGISTERING THERMOMETERS to take spart, graduated to 150 deg 25 0

SKETCH BOOKS—
Loose leaves half bound Imperial, Double Elephant Super Royal, Imperial 8vo., Royal 4to, Super Royal 4to.
DRAWING PENCILS—
Faber's best, B; H. B.; B. B. per dozen ..... Rs. 4 8
Wolff's best B B B and other marks, per dozen..... 9 0
Faber's Office Pencils, per dozen 1 8
" Faber's Red and Blue, per dozen 3 0
LUND'S BINDING TUBES in dozen boxes..... 2 0

*** These most convenient binders have acquired much popularity, bundles of documents may be effectually secured together this filed or done with, and they are perfect foil to the ordinary effects of the wind or punkah on loose documents.

LUND'S SPIRAL PENCILS, short Ivory, No. 403... 4 8
THE SAME, long Ivory, No. 6 8
BLOTTERS for the Drawing Room Table, of various patterns in russia and morocco, gold lined, *light green, dark green, purple pale russia*.....
LALUMS FOR PHOTOGRAPH SCRAPS, 4to morocco, Demy morocco, and Royal morocco....Rs. 14 to 18 0
STEEL PENS—
Gillott's celebrated No. 840, in dozen boxes 1 8
Mitchell's ABEFKGLMNR 0
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, a very choice collection, selected by an excellent judge of Meerschaum.....
LADY'S TRAVELLING BAGS fitted with materials for dressing and writing Rs. 55 1/2 *for dressing only*... 45 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS, &c., EX "BENARES."

Life Among Convicts. By C. B. Gibson. 2 vol. 15 12
A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic. By S. R. Graves 9 8
The Land and Fresh Water Mollusks, Indigenous to, or naturalized in, the British Isles. By L. Reeve 8 0
The Angel in the House. By Coventry Patmore 9 0
De Quincey's Works, vol. 15, Author's Edition. 3 0
The Peep of Day..... 1 8
Line upon Line, 2 vols..... 3 12
Abel Drake's Wife, by John Saunders 1863 ..... 5 8
The Practical Housewife, forming a complete Cyclopedea of Domestic Economy 2 0
Jamaica; its Pathology and Treatment. By G. Harley 5 12
Cumming's Moses Right, and Bishop Colenso Wrong: popular Lectures on the Pentateuch—parts 1 to 16..... 2 8
Principles in Arches, Piers, Buttresses, &c., useful to the Practical Builder, by W. Bland..... 1 4
Tables of Measuring; or Practical Measuring made easy. By E. Hoppus 2 12
A Manual of Photographic Chemistry, including the practice of the Collodion Process. By J. F. Hardwich. 6th edn. .....
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 6..... 3 12
The Boy's Handbook of Sports, Pastimes, Games, and Amusements 3 12
The Invasion of the Crimea, by A. W. Kinglake, 3rd edn. 2 vols..... 24 0
Six months in the Federal States. By E. Dicey 2 vols..... 9 0
My Ministerial Experiences. By the Rev. Dr. Buchsel 2 12
A History of British Birds. By the Rev. F. O. Morris 5 12
The Shadow in the House. By John Saunders. 1863 ..... 4 8
Thoughts on personal Religion; being a Treatise on the Christian Life. By E. M. Goulburn ... 5 0
Scenes of Clerical Life, and Silas Marner, by G. Elliot 4 8
The Quiver, vol. 3 ..... 8 8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vols. 27 and 28, each 3 0
The Freebooters, by G. Aimard..... 2 12
Rough and Smooth; a Tale of our own Times, by Mrs. Colonel R. D. Cleghorn 9 0
Cassell's Popular Natural History, 4 vols. in 2... 22 8
Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography, by D. Page 1 8
Smoult's Military Catechism, by Capt. W. D. Smoult 2 4
Trumpet Sounds for Cavalry 2 4
Schott's Handbook for Fife and Drum Bands..... 0 12
The Love Match. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Maberly
Elsie Verner, a Romance of Destiny, by O. W. Holmes 1 8
The Medora, A Tale. By Capt. Armstrong 1 8
The Pearl of the Andes, by G. Aimard 1 8
The Man of the World, by S. W. Fullum 1 8
Ben Brace, the last of Nelson's Agamenon 1 8
Davenport Dunn, by Charles Lever, 2 vols..... 3 8
The Adventures of Arthur O'Leary, do. 1 8
Outlines of English History, by Ince and Gilbert. 1 4
600 Examination Questions by Alexander..... 2 4
New Cavalry Regulations.....
Skeleton Diagrams, for examination in Company and Battalion Drill, by Capt. W. D. Malton... 3 12
On the Construction of Horse Railways for Branch Lines and for Street Traffic. By C. Burn, C. E. new edn. 1 8
Two Months in the Confederate States, including a Visit to New Orleans under the dominion of General Butler, by an English Merchant 3 8

Ball Programme Cards, richly ornamented, and of assorted colours. Also Pencils for ditto.

A varied assortment of superior Steel Pens.—Nibs, and Barrel, double and single action,—Gillott, Mitchell's Perry's, and Farquharson's.

FRESH ENGLISH VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Vegetable Seeds, assorted, in packets, at Rs. 5 and 10
Flower Seeds do. do. " 5.
Also Vegetable Seeds as follows, available separately, at the prices affixed:—PEAS: Flannagan's Early, Rs. 1 per quart; 1mpl. Norfolk Marrow, Rs. 2 do.; Stuart's Paradise Marrow, Rs. 1 do.; Amazon, Rs. 1½ do.; Veitch's Perfection, Rs. 2 do.; Scarlet Sweet, White Sweet, Purple Sweet, Painted Lady, and Striped, 8 as. per oz.;—CABBAGES: Early Battersea, Red Pickling, 4 as. do.; Early York, 8 as do.;—BEANS: French, Rs. 1½ per quart;—LETTUCE: White Cos, Rs. 1 per oz.; and Drumhead, 8 as. per oz; Thousand Headed, 4 as. per oz.—RADISHES: Long Scarlet, and Red and White Turnip, Olive Shaped, and Wood's Frame, 4 as. per oz;—ONIONS White Spanish, Globe, Strasburg, and Brown Spanish, 12 as. per oz.;—TURNIPS: White Stone and Yellow Malta, 6 as. per oz.; Red Beet, Leeks, Green Curled Endive, Hogg's Newcastle Savey, Nonsuch Red Celery, Imported Brussels Sprouts, and Sweet Marjoram, 8 as. per oz.; Kohl Rabi 6 as. per oz.; James's Middle Carrot 4 as. per oz.; Best Ridge Cucumber, Rs. 1 per oz. Water Cress, Rs. 1 per ½ oz. Corn Salad, 4 as. per oz.; Sage, 12 as. per ½ oz.; Stadtholder and London Cauliflower

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 1st June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	40 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	38 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	97 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
Presse Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per sl. are.	Rs. 28,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	200 dr.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.350dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	559	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafur Aleo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36	}	98½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		107½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Madras Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	203
Per Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s.	6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 10s.	0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s.	6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	}	No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 30 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (29th May 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 472 to 473
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 459 to 460
New Bhowngger, (ready.)	" 460 to 463
New Comrawuttee	" 418 to 420
Old Compta	" 430 to 431
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 525 to 530
New Bunee, salt Nuggur	" 415 to 418
New Veraval	" 420 to 422
New Khandeish	" 410 to 412
New Pondicheo	" 440 to 441
New Accote	" 425 to 427
New Mangalore	" 430 to 435
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Garnet	7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black	32 to 33
and White)	37 to 38
Niger	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" on demand	2s.	0d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation to negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 1/16d. "
On demand	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Bengal for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay 8th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rup.	
" " " 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	} On demand ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 1	do.	2s.	"
" On demand		1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s.	11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission of ¼ will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY;
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56	cts.
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £194,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 1 month's sight	2s. 0¼d.
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixing, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondees payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CURRENTS.

On Government Securities .....11 per cent
On other Securities .....12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto. .....2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto. .....2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. .....2s. do.
On demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.
ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 30	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 29 May.
31	Mashalla	McDonald	Surat 30 do.
	Kerata Roodren	Nacoda	Cochin 14 May.
	Elizabeth	Annerstedt	Stockholm 2 Dec.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
May 30	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Luisa	Knew	Penang & Singapore
	Telegraph	Bernard	Kurrachee & Mauritius.
31	Amanatool Currim	Nacoda	Kurrachee.
	Fazel Currim	Nacoda	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—W. Turner, Esq.; Mrs. Good; and sixty-eight natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat—Colonel J. B. Dennis, R. A.; Mr. R. Warran, and one hundred and twenty Natives.

Per Brig *Kerata Roodren*, from Cochin—Five Natives.

Per Ship *Elizabeth*, from Stockholm—Mr. Sellman, Mr. Hallerstron.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—One hundred and seventy natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer *Indore*, for China, &c.
Ship *Orissa*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Floating Light*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.
BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 30TH MAY 1863.
For London.

Wallington.—143 bags Cotton, 207¼ cwt., Remington, and Co.; 41 cases Gum Arabic, 119 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.; 12 cases Herabole, 30 cwt., Nanjee Momud Sons and Co.; 150 packages Coffee, 187 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs. Steuart and Co.

Mystery.—60 packages Coffee, 88¼ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 49 cases Socoira Aloes, 53 cwt. 10 lbs., Ebram Ramjee; 764 bags Surasseed, 382 cwt., Ludha Madowjee; 300 packages Surasseed, 450 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo.

Scotland.—4 cases Sundries, Albert Vinay; 42 packages Cotton, 106 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

Conway.—1,028 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Prince Consort.—1 case Tiger Skins, Chesson and Woodhall.

For Liverpool.

Bulwark.—88½ bales Cotton, 184¼ cwt., Bomanjee Ruttonjee Sons; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hirachund Virjee.

Henry Fernie.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Sowjee Soonpall.

Saracen.—75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Bomanjee Manockjee Punthaky; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Moolje Canjee; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Crustnajee Rungjee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Fernandes.

Havelock.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Geoculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khutow Mowjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Seodic Hajee Woosman.

Forganhall.—225 bags Surasseed, 337½ cwt., Canjee Samjee; 180 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Cursondass Valubdass.

North.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Bavelaw.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Valubdass Lilladhur.

John Stuart.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., N. Kanagolall.

Sam Mendel.—180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Ramjee Cuma.

Glen Maiden.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Cassidass Purbhoodass.

Sophistes.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Seodic Hajee Woosman; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

South Carolina.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Kutay.

Lillies.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Marwanjee Framjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Camajee Pochajee and Co.

Tim Whiffler.—150 bales Cotton, 475 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.

Rajah of Cochin.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Marwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Crescent.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muthoora Soorjee.

King of Italy.—681 bundles Linseed, 340½ cwt.; 350 bundles Bhoysingseed, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Venus.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

South.—320 bales Cotton, 1,120 cwt., Curramchund Premchund.

Albion.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Vuradhmon Premjee.

Ambrose.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Clifton Belle.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Boonderjee Herachund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur; 500 bags Surasseed, 750 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hosen.

Floating Light.—315 bales Cotton, 1,102¼ cwt., Samjee Hurry; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Visram Lalljee; 245 bales Cotton, 857½ cwt., Roychund Keeka.

Broughton Hall.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Samjee Boga; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 190 bales Cotton, 665 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 165 bales Cotton, 577½ cwt., Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

Africana.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 125 bales 437½ cwt., Sudasow Martin; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Govindram Muthooradass; 495 bales Cotton, 1,857½ cwt., Soondersdass Madewdass and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jehangirjee Hormusjee; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Purbhoodass Pragjee.

Castilian.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Vishhookun Motecram; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mulljee Nagoy and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Toolsidass Vurudass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun.

For Hamburg.

Mina.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Poonja; 150 bales Cotton, 450 cwt., P. Chambers.

For St. Thomas.

Bavelaw.—[illegible] cwt., Pestonjee.

Military.

BOMBAY.
ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Smith, Ensign L., 108th Regt., on leave, from Secundarabad.
Johnston, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Noyes, Lieut. E. H., 10th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Holt, Lieut. W. J., 4th K. O. Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.
Cockerill, Captain J. M., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin to Ahmednuggur.
Fitz Gerald, Lieut. J. W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Admednuggur.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION
Bombay, Saturday, 30th May 1863.

1. It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears to May, 1863, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M.), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

2. The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department, to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates, before payments and Registers and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Monday, Thursday, and Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd,—the General and Garrison Staffs.
On Thursday, and Friday, the 4th and 5th,—Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 9th,—H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot.
On Wednesday, the 10th,—H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I.
On Thursday, the 11th,—Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.
On Saturday, the 13th,—H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion.
On Tuesday, the 16th,—Colaba Sanitarium.
On Thursday, the 18th,—Ordnance Department.

3. No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

4. No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balances has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 30TH, 1863.
BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

The Muster of Corps in Garrison will be taken as usual at sunrise on Monday next the 1st proximo.

The Muster of Engineer Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barracks, Gun-Carriage and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent, on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leaves of absence :—
Lieut. J. P. Forbes, 3rd Regt. N. I., from 31st May to 9th June, to proceed to Bombay.

Bombay, Sunday, 31st May 1863.

H. M.'s 103rd Regiment the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th May 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the charge of Powder for the Ball ammunition of the new smooth bore Muskets and Fusils shall be reduced to (3½) three and a half drams.

The ammunition now in Regimental charge must be expended; Commanding Officers arranging for the reduction of the charge as above as near as possible before ball practice parades.

Captain W. A. Glasspoole, 4th Regt. N. I. or Rifle Corps, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Honner C. B. Commanding Rind Division of the Army.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the 4th Foot, having been posted as specified :—

[illegible]

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 30th May 1863.

Lieut. Morland, and Mr. Walter Grant, are appointed to the *Dalhousie*, the former to the command, and the latter as Acting 1st Officer from the 1st proximo.

Lieut. Dawkins, from the *Hugh Rose*, is appointed to the charge of the *Semiramis*, from the 1st proximo.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At the Suzigum, Poona, on the 28th May, Baroness de Hechepied Larpent, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th May, the wife of Captain E. K. O. Gilbert,

Street and reside in Wittulwaddy. On Thursday last the 28th instant, the prisoner came to my shop to pay me Rs. 1,500 on account of a hoondee which was drawn on the firm of Kondappa Goolway, and made payable to me. Prisoner paid me Rs. 1,500 in cash and Notes. On examining the Notes I found one forged Note for Rs. 100 among them. I immediately sent for the Police and gave the prisoner into custody. I charge the prisoner with uttering a forged Government Currency Note.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner came to me once only about this transaction. I immediately detected the forged Note on looking at it, and I said nothing to him, but at once sent for the Police.

The case was then remanded for further investigation until Wednesday next.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Violent Assault.—John Perry, a seaman, was charged with assaulting another seaman named James Anderson. Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Prosecutor stated,—Last night between ten and eleven o'clock, three of us were sitting at a table in the Royal Oak Tavern. One of them had a little too much liquor. Prisoner was going to strike him, and I told him to take no notice of a drunken man. He sung out to me, saying, "you d——d sm——, I will strike you," and he drew this marling-spike out of his breast and struck at me with it. I threw my head down under the table. When he flung the spike, it made my head bleed. He was secured, and the marling-spike was taken from him. We were both quite sober. I never spoke to prisoner in my life before.

Prisoner was found guilty, and fined Rs. 20, in default to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—30th May.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Stealing Wood.—Essoo Bhickoo and Baboo Foolajee, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing some pieces of wood and old iron, of the value of five rupees, the property of Nanabhoy Dossabhoy Mama, on Friday last.

From the evidence of the prosecutor Nanabhoy Dossabhoy Mama it appeared that the first prisoner was a police Ramoose doing duty at his house on Grant Road. On Friday last at about nine o'clock P.M. while he was in his house a police sepoy brought to him a coolie, who was carrying several pieces of wood wrapped in a cumlee. Prosecuter looked at the pieces of wood, and found them to be his. The coolie pointed out the prisoner No. 1 as the person who had given them to him to take to his house. The prisoner No. 1 admitted that he had stolen the pieces of wood. Prosecutor then went with Constable Reid to the house of the first prisoner. Mr. Reid searched his house and found therein a large quantity of wood and pieces of old iron.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Babajee Cassuba and Constable John Reid.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. The other prisoner urged in his defence that the two pieces of plank were given to him by a servant of Messrs. Treacher and Company.

The Magistrate convicted the first prisoner and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes. The second prisoner was discharged.

Theft.—A police puon named Essoo Dhondoo was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a turban and a bundee, of the aggregate value of five rupees, the property of Juyajee Essoo.

The prosecutor Juyajee Essoo, a licensed toddy shopkeeper in Khuduck Road stated that he knew the prisoner. On the night of Friday last at about eight o'clock P.M. the prisoner came to his shop, prosecutor gave him some liquor, after a while he went into the inner room, to take his meal. At the time the prisoner was sitting in his shop, before nine o'clock prosecutor missed the alleged property. He did not make any enquiries that time, but on the following morning he reported the matter to a policeman at the Oomercarry chowky. The prosecutor afterwards went with a Police peon to the Jail where the prisoner was employed. At first the prisoner denied the charge, but afterwards on search being made the stolen property was found in his possession.

The prisoner stated in his defence that he did not intend to steal the alleged property. Had he so intended he would not have produced them. He found the stolen property at the foot of the stairs, and intended to make enquiry as to the owner.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Theft.—Gainoo Ramjee, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing nine pieces of wearing apparel of the value of seven rupees and one rupee in cash, the property of Cooshna Govind.

The prosecutor Crustna was a washerman and lived at Mahim. Prisoner was his servant. On the evening of Thursday last, at about six o'clock, he went to the wells. At that time the clothes and one rupee were tied in a handkerchief. At eight o'clock, the prosecutor returned home, and missed the clothes and money. About seven o'clock P.M. of Friday last, a Police peon brought to him the prisoner, with the stolen property. Prosecutor identified the property. Prisoner was afterwards taken into custody.

Venayek Dewram materially corroborated the statement of the prosecutor.

Prisoner urged in his defence that he was coming with the clothes to Bombay on business.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

NEWS LETTER.

Hyderabad, Deccan, *12th May*.

"While the price-current of grain in the Punjaub is now, forty seers of wheat and sixty seers of gram for the rupee, there the standard price still continues at eight seers of the latter, and at 12½ seers of Jowaree. It is true the rupee of Hyderabad is smaller and of less value than the rupee of the realm," but the disparity of prices is so very great in provinces of equal fertility, that it puzzles the people to find out the true cause, knowing as they do that there was no failure of the crops. I have tried to discover the exact reason, by enquiries in different quarters, and the invariable answer I received, went to show that the evil was attributable to mismanagement, if nothing worse, on the part of the Prime Minister, who, it seems has farmed out the monopoly of buying and selling grain in the Nizam's dominions, to a corporation composed near of Sahoukars or Mahajuns, who have already reaped and are reaping a rich harvest at the expense of the poor. Ostensibly, the Premier has been trying to retrieve his error, by sending for, some say eight lacs and others say one lac of rupees worth of rice from Calcutta, but even the maximum amount, would bring just sufficient to feed the populace for a week or a fortnight, a drop in the ocean, as it were. It is to be hoped that the approaching rainy season will be a favorable one, otherwise there will be famine at this place, which would entail the greatest misery on the poorer classes, and drive them to desperation—some suggest that a public subscription should be set on foot to obviate the evil of scarcity, but such a course would scarcely provide for the contingency or avert the crisis. Here again is the want of a railway felt, for it would go far to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants, by the only means available to meet their wants, and that is by rendering the railway the medium of bringing in large quantities of grain from different parts of the peninsula. At present, it is like:

"Water, water, every where,
But not a drop to drink."

It was reported a short time ago, that Mr. Yule was about going a distance of some thirty odd miles to shoot a tiger that had made his appearance at a village. But a day after, intelligence arrived that the monster preferred dying a natural death, as he was found dead in the vicinity of his temporary abode. This reminds me of the American anecdote about the Opossum on the gum tree, which on seeing the celebrated 'dead shot,' taking an aim with his Rifle, called out: "Is that you Captain Scott, then I give in," and so saying descended the tree and surrendered himself a prisoner, to be killed or skinned, as suited the Captain's pleasure.

One of the papers has got hold of a story that the Nizam, a few ways ago, enjoyed the rare sight of seeing a fight, within the precincts of his palace-walls, between an elephant and a tiger, in which the former prevailed This harmless hoax, would hardly deserve any notice, as such sights are common at native courts. But in this instance it needs to be contradicted, not only because it never occurred, but because the Nizam is averse to cruel sports of the kind. It is one thing to meet the tiger on his own ground, and to shoot him on foot, or from the back of an elephant, and another to starve an engaged tiger, and then to have him crushed to death by the ponderous brute.

Ufzul-ood-dowlah, the present Nizam, is a singular exception to the general rule. Not only does he not indulge in such idle fancies, and in any acts betraying a tendency to cruelty, but he has gone the length, of prohibiting even cock-fights within the city, and it's suburbs, on the principle no doubt, of 'what is sport to you is death to me.' At this place, pointed and sharp little blades in the form of lancets, used to form the usual appendages by being tied to the spurs. The consequence was that each blow dealt death to one or other of the fowls drawn out in mortal combat, and fighting cocks were then at a great premium, but since the prohibition they have fallen to a considerable discount.

Thus, there is a commercial value even among the feathered tribe, according to the supply and demand. It is funny, as one passes through the chowk of an afternoon to see crows even, among other birds, exposed for sale. There are not enough to be had, nor do they find their way there by *accident*, but are brought by bird-catchers, on purpose that pious or 'philanthropic' Hindoos should pay for their release in palliation of their own sins. As they are set free by the dozen, the venders earn a pretty good penny, by this singular item of their trade.

To jump from the chowk and it's peculiarities, to a tribunal of justice, would not only be taking a prodigious leap, but would be going as it were from the ridiculous to the sublime! But I must not omit the present opportunity of mentioning that the Hyderabad Courts of Law, are undergoing a material reform under the auspices of one Mohamed Alee Khan of Bombay, who has recently been appointed Chief Justice to preside over the *Sudder Adawlut* or High Court of Judicature. Apart from this Native gentleman being a man of education, probity and independence, he has had considerable judicial experience and is likely to exercise his authority and perform his duties well and judiciously. His selection for the office, is therefore considered a good one. The above arrangement was long needed as the Local courts were susceptible of every improvement, and required much to be weeded of their inefficient and corrupt officials."—*Delhi Gazette, May* 26.

COCHIN.

The weather throughout the past week has been very unsettled, characterised by shunshine and showers, but with scarcely any wind. The ship *Charlotte Jane*, of about 700 tons, Captain Burgoyne, having arrived at this port rather late in the season, and experienced frequent interruptiong in the shipment of her cargo she proceeded on to Narakal to ride out the S. W. monsoon and complete the remainder of her cargo.

This will afford a practical test of the advantages of Narakal as a secure port, during the prevalence of the S. W. monsoon. We trust there will be no great inconvenience in transporting the cargo hence to Narakal, and there are few facilities at present for transporting the goods from the backwater at Narakal to the sea, and loading the boats. Now that a demand has arisen for these conveniences, we have no doubt measures will be taken to extend the existing canal to the sea, and to construct a Jetty for shipping purposes.

We are positively informed that the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company will run throughout the whole of the monsoon, and must necessarily touch at Narakal, when communication with the shore at Cochin is cut off by the heavy sea which will then be rolling over the bar and beach. Some safeguards and beacons must ere long be established at Narakal to inspire the commanders of vessels with confidence and security in approaching the anchorage, and enable them to distinguish the port.—*Courier, May* 23.

MADRAS.

Railway Traffic Receipts.—The receipts of the Great Southern of India Railway for the week ending 16th May 1863, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rupees 3,463-15-0 and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rupees 2,510-0-0, making together, Rupees 5,973-15-0 or an average receipt per mile of Rupees 75-9-0. During the corresponding week in 1862, the receipts were Rupees 58-2-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rupees 4,592-8-0 :—*Times, May* 26.

BENGAL.

The 28th Regiment N. I., under the command of Captain A. Robinson, arrived at Allahabad on the 18th instant, *en route* to Meerut. This regiment has been engaged during the last twelve months in suppressing the revolt on our N. E. frontier.—*Hurkaru, May* 22.

The Office of Deputy Sheriff at Madras is to be forthwith abolished on the recommendation of the Judges of the High Court. The consolidated salary of the Sheriff will for the future be Rs. 920 *per mensem*, without perquisites of any kind. The appointment will, in future, be made a permanent one, and the present incumbent, Colonel Impett, is spoken of as the "coming man."—*Id.*

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

A young Eurasian named Shadwell has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Lahore Jail for misappropriating Railway monies and selling tickets, the price of which he did not account for.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 25.

We understand that the Lieutenant Governor is expected back in his own dominions at Murree on or about the 27th instant; an earlier date was, we believe, first fixed, but besides the charms of the valley a few additional interviews were doubtless found necessary with the Maharaja and his advisers before all that had to be *said* to them reached their understandings and wills.

We hope a word or two were said *in re* the locusts, whose eggs were so indefatigably unearthed and destroyed by our energetic Magistrates within our own territories.

It seems that no steps were taken to destroy either the locusts or their eggs in Cashmere, because the fanatical advisers of the Maharaja forbad the taking away of life. The consequences are that millions of locusts have been hatched in Cashmere, and are descending on our territories, carrying dismay and destruction wherever they appear.

These semi-fed pampered fanatics may, or rather will, never feel the pains of hunger which would teach them the folly of their advice, but they little think, and probably care less, for the unhappy human beings and animals who will hunger or starve through their protection of the eggs of these devastating swarms of locusts.—*Id.*

It is with much pleasure we hear the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the outlay of some 5,000 or 6,000 rupees for the erection of an Institute at the Railway Station for the use of the employes of the Company.

Working as these men are all day at their several trades they naturally seek for some relaxation and enjoyment to cheer the evening of the day. At home, in the large towns, where they were all more or less brought up, there was every opportunity of gratifying each one's different tastes in various ways. Quiet of all these was the home circle where he could mingle with those he loved, and, unbosoming all his cares, rest there, out of reach of the busy interference of the outer world.

Here, where can he go? To his own hot room, where the silent walls have no heart to feel for him, or tongue to speak words of comfort to him. He can't shut the door, for he must have air to breathe, and a breeze to cool him. For company's sake he must with others go to his neighbour's room or have a lot of friends to his. Hospitality requires something to show its kindly feelings by, and spirits are usually at hand to excite the already over-heated brain, and do no good to the body or mind of the man.

To give the men a bright reading-room and a happy place of common meeting, where books and papers, with every comfort to enjoy them with, an elegant small house is now about to be built close to their quarters. It is to be fostered by the Chief Railway authorities, and every luxury the men can buy, except intoxicating drink, is to be had on the premises.

But in addition there is to be a swimming bath, where sheltered from the sun a glorious dip may be had at any hour. What a refreshment this will be to these men, none but the scorched up Indian knows.

We look on this boon granted with such heart by the Government here as a source of real profit to the Company; for with the dog and manger life the men are compelled to live just now, the Railway Company cannot expect to be well served, or retain the services of the best men.

If Allahabad read and ponder over this movement in the *right direction* at Lahore, and bring it to the notice of its Lieutenant-Governor, who will doubtless see in this example a cry to him to "go and do likewise."—*Id.*

We are very sorry to see Dr. G. Paton has been obliged to go away for twenty months on medical certificate. Mr. M. A. Monteath Under Secretary, Home Department, officiates for him.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 26.

Messrs. Millet and Mackenzie, two junior civil servants, have received the 800 rupees donation for proficiency in two languages.

Colonel Tonnie, C.B., and V. C., is appointed a Brigadier on the establishment from the 9th proximo, the date on which Brigadier Troup's tour will be expired.—*Id.*

A letter from Allyghur of the 24th says, "we had a severe *toofan* here last evening, and sickness is very prevalent throughout the district. Indigo prospects far from cheering."—*Id.*

We have received news from Cabul up to the 13th instant. It appears that Dost Mahomed had sent a messenger to Shah Nawaz Khan the present ruler of Heerat asking him if he would ratify the terms agreed upon by the late Sultan Ahmed Jan. The reply was that he had written to the king of Persia on his father's death, and on the receipt of an answer from the Shah would communicate his intentions with regard to the treaty to the Ameer. The Prince of Meshed was on his way to Heerat, having left his troops at Ghorian, to condole with Shah Nawaz Khan on the occasion of his father's death.—*Id.*

Is it a sign of the times that the great men of the land are entering on mercantile speculations? Upwards of 3,000 maunds of cotton the property of the Raja of Puteeala, left Mooltan on the 9th May, for Kurrachee. The export of this staple which had received a check by the fall of prices is actively recovering in the Punjab under the effect of recent favorable advices, but great quantities of the young plant have been totally destroyed in the hillward provinces by the young brood of locusts. In Goordaspoor even trees have been stripped for miles, and not a leaf left on them. "The Financial Commissioner has been across from Goojrat to Sealkote and Madhoopoor, and will have formed a pretty correct opinion of the damages done. The young sugar cane is sprouting again, but the early cotton crop is said to be hopelessly gone."—*Id.*

Mr. Cooper, C.B., has well earned the thanks of the Government, and the sight-seeing public, by his interesting compilation, called the Hand-book for Delhi. Poorly got up as it is by the printer, and studed with the most palpable misprints, it is yet a most valuable addition to the stock of Indian literature. It strikes us that something similar should be attempted at Agra, Mutra, and other great historic places. The Delhi Hand-book should be the precursor of a host of others, and of another edition of itself, with, if possible, the charming addition of photographs of all the places of interest.

No other city in India can approach Delhi in the extent and variety of its material. The perspicuous accounts in the Hand-book of the heights before Delhi, and the position of the troops, with copious extracts from the principal works on the siege, will fall to mind vividly some of the most memorable and triumphant achievements of British arms. We fail to see, however, where copies are to be purchased.—*Mofussilite, May* 26.

We regret to hear that an officer, the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment of Foot, here quartered, and who was proceeding on leave to some station in Central India, was attacked near Indore by a party of dacoits. They barbarously wounded him, and then plundered him. In a few days we hope we shall be in possession of all the details connected with this flagitious proceeding, which we trust the authorities in that part of the country where the crime was committed, will most signally avenge.—*Id.*

FRENCH SETTLEMENT OF CHANDERNAGORE.

(*From the Hurkaru, May* 22.)

We are indebted to the Madras *Examiner* for some interesting facts in connection with the French settlement of Chandernagore. The Report has been specially prepared by the Engineer-in-chief, and is translated from the *Moniteur Officiel* of Pondicherry. The distance of Chandernagore from Calcutta, by railway, is twenty-one miles, the greatest length of territory in the direction of North and South is 5,187 miles, and its greatest width from East to West is 1.877 miles, the total superficial extent being nine hundred and forty hectares. The climate is represented as being much more fresh than that of Calcutta, "a city very unhealthy all times and very hot in summer." For twenty years Chandernagore "has passed rightly for the most salubrious of all the surrounding plains; but now-a-days it has in a great measure lost this advantage." This is attributed to the "fault of the tanks, or lakes, the extension of bamboo topes, and the non-occupation of a certain extent of soil abandoned without culture to jungle." The number of inhabitants is estimated at thirty thousand, but a great falling off in numbers has been noticeable during the last ten years. During that period the population has diminished by fully five thousand. Epidemic fevers are described as being very prevalent at certain seasons of the year. Large numbers of Natives fall victims every year to thfs scourge. For eleven years past the number of deaths has very much exceeded that of the births. Pottery and Weaving are the two most important trades carried on by the Natives. The latter trade has been gradually on the decline for some years past, occasioned, we are informed, "by the taxes the English have imposed on the products of India." Altogether this settlement has dwindled into insignificance "as compared with the time of its founder Duplex, when it contained 100,000 inhabitants, and rivalled Calcutta in point of importance." Chandernagore, adds the Report, will always have one advantage in "being at the entrance of Bengal, being for France a sort of window as it were opening on India." With respect to the constitution and value of property, we learn that the soil is leased to private individual "at a stated charge of rent, varying from a maximum of five rupees to a minimum of one." A number of rich natives, principally merchants in Calcutta, reside in the settlememt, who might, "if they were to ask, obtain many concessions either for neighbouring works or for works of charity." Our Native friends, we hope, will not be backward in taking advantage of this hint. The entire territory is divided into six administrative departments. The total yearly revenue amounts to 191,000 francs, and is derived from eighteen different kinds of taxes. The annual expenditure is estimated at about 103,000 francs. The principal road leading to the Railway is maintained in repair by a special impost on carriages, similar in many respects, to the wheel tax in operation in Calcutta. It is a remarkable fact "that there exists under the entire territory of Chandernagore a depth of subterraneous water ranging from four to five metres." The system of drainage is represented as being so defective that "a great portion of the territory is constantly inundated during the rainy season, and the most frequented streets are rendered impassable."

THE QUARREL IN THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(*From the Mofussilite, May* 26.)

There has been an awkward quarrel in Calcutta, between a Member of the Bar, a Mr. Piffard, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Morgan, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature. From first to last Mr. Piffard was in the wrong. The papers say that he is a *rising* Barrister. He may be, but he has no business to rise when a Judge is reading a document connected with any case before him. Such conduct is altogether contrary to the etiquette of any Bar. Interruptions, such as Mr. Piffard's are very frequent, we understand, in some of the Courts located in the backwoods of America, where the Judge occasionally settles a point with Counsel by descending from the Bench into the arena of the Court, and coming to fisticuffs with the learned Advocate, and then, reascending to the Bench, asks the learned Counsel, after having well pummelled him, if he has any further point to urge? This question Counsel generally responds to in the negative. But in civilized countries, this sort of practice is *not* tolerated, and Judges are not permitted to act upon the principal of the celebrated Mr. Fang, described by Dickens, in his novel of "Oliver Twist." We know nothing of Mr. Piffard, nor of his antecedent; nor do we know if in what Courts he may have practised, but we should be inclined to guess that the seeds of his legal education were sown in Kentucky, and he will be mistaken if he thinks the fruits of them will be particularly sweet in so tropical a climate as that of Calcutta.

In the second place, Mr. Piffard was in the wrong, in challenging a Judge, whom he knew could not meet him. Had Mr. Morgan been at the Bar, and unfettered by any professional duty, and had Mr. Piffard insulted him, he, Mr. Piffard, would not have had to ask twice for a meeting; or, in fact, it is most probable he would not have asked for any meeting at all; for a knowledge of Mr. Morgan's character would we suspect have rendered his valour something like that of Bob Acre's.

It is a no secret that there is scarcely a member of the old Calcutta Bar, including the officers of the Court, who has not snapped shots at eleven paces, more than once or twice. Some twenty years ago, the only Member of the Bar who had not lost his maiden was Mr. Macleod Wylie, and although he had as pretty a quarrel as any Sir Lucius O'Trigger could have wished for, he declined to engage in a hostile encounter, on the ground, (unlike Colonel Crawley of the Inniskillen Dragoons) that he considered it contrary to the doctrines of Christianity. There is a very good story told of the late Mr. Dickens. A young Barrister brought out letters of introduction to him, and was accordingly invited to dine. After dinner, Mr. Dickens, expressed an opinion that he thought the young Barrister had very good prospects before him, but he then put to him the following momentous question: "Have you ever fought a duel?" "No," was the reply. "Then, you never," said Mr. Dickens "or you never will get on here." "But," said the young gentleman, "I don't want to fight. I have no quarrel with any one." "Oh, as for a matter of quarrel, that can be easily managed. Just go into the Bar library, and tread on John Cochrane's toes. He has bad corns. He will knock you down, and the thing will be settled at once on the Maidawny. "But he might shoot me," said the young gentleman. "Well that is very likely, for he fires very straight, but he seldom does more than wing his man."

Now, in the third place, Mr. Piffard was wrong. Whatever may be his knowledge of the laws of his country, he has but a very feeble notion of the Code of Honour, or he would never have sent a *note* to Mr. Morgan, through the medium of Captain Francis, who, on this occasion, condescended to become a sort of light porter, or one of those red-nosed touters who powl about the precincts of Long's and other fashionable hotels, in the hope of earning a sixpence now and then. We have always understood that when a *gentleman* carries a hostile message to another gentleman, the whole matter is arranged by word of mouth. Previous to carrying the message, the second makes himself entirely acquainted with his principal's case, and demands an ample apology, or claims, as a preliminary, a reference to some friend. All gentlemen who have mingled in good society perfectly understand this. The laws of the Code of Honour are, have been, and will be immutable.

From the above it may be gleaned that we call in question Mr. Piffard's courage in having sent a hostile message to a gentlemen whose hands, he must have known, were tied, in consequence of his position as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature. It was an act unworthy of any Advocate of the Calcutta Bar, or, at least, of those who used to practise in Her Majesty's old Supreme Court. There were frequently *differences* in that Court, and amenities, is so far as words were concerned, were now and then cast aside, but the Court over, the Judge and the Barrister met each other on the same terms of friendly footing as before. The line of distinction between professional duties and private relations used always to be very accurately drawn; and if conscience dictated an apology from either one side or the other, it was always voluntarily accorded by the gentleman who considered himself to be in the wrong, and without the intervention of any military gentleman. We do not know who Captain Francis is; but if he be a doing-duty-officer, he is doing his duty very indifferently, in carrying insolent letters to a judge, and thus imperiling his commission.

In the fourth place Mr. Piffard is wrong. When his letter is placed before the Court, he says "it was a hasty comunication." Men at the Bar generally know the difference between haste and reflection, just as they know the difference between murder and manslaughter, misdemeanour and felony, &c., &c., &c. Mr. Piffard had time to reflect before he sent his note—which note, had it been sent by a private hand, and duly sealed, would, the writer of this article is satisfied, have been responded to in the spirit becoming a high minded gentleman. Does Mr. Piffard really think that the Judges of the High Court are so credulous as to believe that cold tart is hot pastry? It is difficult for us to see how Mr. Justice Morgan could have adopted any other course than that of laying Mr. Piffard's letter before his colleagues. At the same time, we hope the Bench will not cause Mr. Piffard's name to be erased from the list of advocates. This end will be accomplished, as far as practice is concerned, by a very severe reprimand. The *rising* Barrister will fall, like Lucifer, never to *rise* again; for clients, as well as attornies, always fight shy of a spotted man. A question arises, however, whether the Court has the power to erase Mr. Piffard's name from the list of advocates, any more than they have the power to strike him from the roll of Attorneys, which it has been guilty is not a felony but a misdemeanour, punishable according to the law. The punishment over, we cannot see why Mr. Piffard should not be allowed to resume his seat at the Bar.

Alas! for the days of the old Supreme Court. No wonder that Sir Barnes Peacock, and the other Judges, as well as the Advocates sighed when they took their leave of it, to be amalgamated, and felt compelled to mingle with a promiscuous herd of Judges and Advocates. Whenever we reflect on it, we cannot help thinking at the same time of those lines of the Roman Bard:—

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies!
Aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

(*From the Globe, April* 24.)

The circumstances are indeed critical and anxious; but the main motive of our anxiety regarding them is the desire that whatever course it may be the duty of our Government to take should be a course conductive to the earliest possible termination of the destructive warfare in America. We have hitherto felt that this country could only contribute negatively to that end; and that we should risk exasperating by attempting to reconcile the conflicting parties. Our policy has been strictly, and with painful sacrifices on our part, conformed to that view, and it cannot be doubted that the statesmen responsible for that policy still desire to adhere to it. But, as the conflict becomes more and more embittered—as the disposition of the belligerent party, practically the most favoured by our steadily maintained neutrality, seems less and less sensible of our motives and sincerity in maintaining it—we cannot but feel that every successive month these hostilities are protracted increases the danger of ultimately becoming involved in them we have sought so sedulously to avoid. It is in human nature to quarrel with somebody else for evils we owe to ourselves. Month after month, the aggressive party in this war—for such the North now are, since they are the party who will listen to no admissible terms of peace—month after month the Northern belligerents find their colossal efforts and confident calculations baffled and falsified by the event. It is natural, though absurd, that they should choose to ascribe Southern tenacity to British aid and comfort; and that they should verge nearer and nearer actual quarrel with us on account of incidents our Government has no means of controlling, and which Admiral Wilkes (felicitously appointed to keep the peace in circumstances like the present) seem to have assumed the right of controling with a vigour beyond the law.

Thus, while the public in this country are arriving, with considerable unanimity, at the conclusion that injuries galling for reparation are in course of infliction on our commerce by the Federal cruisers, the public in the United States appear arriving, with equal unanimity at the counter-conclusion that the accident of the Alabama, and the alleged building of younger sisters of that craft in this country, constitute a case on their side for proclaiming "non-intercourse" and exercising "reprisals." It is reported from Washington, whether truly or falsely, that strong remonstrances from Mr. Seward are being despatched for communication to our Government—crossing those strong remonstrances, which we cannot doubt, from Earl Russell's statement last night, our next mail will carry out to the government of the United States. These reciprocal irritations augur badly for amicable relations with that one of the belligerents with whom alone we come in continual maritime contact. We can but hope against hope an earlier conclusion than yet seems probable of the war itself which occasions them. The sympathies with the South in this country, which contribute to exasperate Northern feeling, are the sympathies habitual to Englishmen with a party materially the weaker which has proved itself morally the stronger and has carried on the conflict against overwhelming and devoted spirit which deserves, and bids fair to achieve and maintain the conquest of undisputed national independence.

THALLIUM, THE NEW METAL.

(*From the London Review, April* 4.)

Between the discovery of the new metal, thallium, recently made known by Crookes, and the discoverings of selenium by Berzelius, there is a singular coincidence of circumstances. Both took the refuse of a sulphuric acid factory, both were searching for a substance which disturbed their ordinary analyses, and both suspected tellurium as the agent of the anomalies that had occurred. Berzelius found the new element, selenium, and Crookes, by spectrum analysis, the new metal which, from the single green line it yields in its spectrum and the peculiar green colour which it gives to flame, he has called thallium, from the Greek *thallos*, a bud. The original discovery and many subsequent particulars we have already recorded in our pages. Since the award of the Exhibition medals to Mr. Crookes for the original discovery, and to M. Lamy, the near relative of Kuhlmann the great Belgian manufacturing chemist, for the presumed first extraction of the metal in its purely metallic state, a strong controversy for the priority of discovery had taken place on the continental journals. The discovery of a new metal is not an event of everyday occurrence, and no new metal proper has been discovered in this country since 1807, when potassium, sodium, and other alkaloid metals were eliminated by Davy, by means of the galvanic battery, from substances already supposed to be metallic oxides. Crookes, therefore, was not likely to permit, nor, indeed, would he, for national credit, have been justified in allowing a foreigner unchallenged to appropriate an honour which belonged to himself and his country—although the Exhibition prize-awarders' eyes were somewhat more readily to the desires of a clever foreigner than to the just rights of an English exhibitor. The subject of thallium being again before the English public—the new metal having formed the topic of last week's *Friday* evening lecture at the Royal Institution, we are glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity of confirming Mr. Crooke's full right, not only to the discovery, but that of the first elimination of the metal, having ourselves been shown by Crookes the wonderful green line in the spectrum in 1861, and a small disc of the metal itself in January, 1862,—dates earlier than any referred to by Lamy in the late controversy.

We very lately commented on what seems unfortunately no rarity now in the scientific world, the desire of scientific individuals to appropriate inventions or discoveries of others, and it is with great pain that we are compelled to think somewhat disparagingly of the conduct of M. Lamy. It might have been that he had, and did, make the discovery, independently of Crookes, of the green line in the spectrum; it might have happened, and possibly did happen, that he did examine accidentally the same kind of seleniferous deposit from a vitriol factory unconscious of Crookes having done the same. It might have been that M. Lamy was in ignorance of the notice of the discovery recorded in this journal, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, in the *Chemical News*, in our Paris contemporary *Cosmos*, and other journals. It may be that M. Lamy can reconcile the fact that he did knowingly appropriate Crookes's term for the new element, and yet have been perfectly unaware of Crookes's claims to discovery, or of the facts, well known in scientific circles, in the winter of 1861, as to its true metallic nature. Such things are possible, but not likely, in the case of a member of the eminent commercial firm of Kuhlmann, of Lille; and the suspicion will rise in the public mind that it is more probable that M. Lamy had read or heard of thallium, and used the unrivalled resources of his relative's manufactory to outstrip and anticipate the English chemist, who had to manufacture with 8 lb. or 4 lb. samples only, containing only a grain or two of thallium, with small apparatus in a private house, while the whole resources of the most wonderful laboratory in Europe, with tons of the refuse material, were available to M. Lamy.

The circumstances of the case are really these:—In March 1861, Crookes discovered and showed to his friends the spectral green line of Thallium. He admits that he saw it only in May, 1862, for the first time. On the 16th May, at the Agricultural Society of Lille, he exhibited white crystals containing the new element, and thirty or forty grains of the metal reduced by galvanic action. Crookes, however, had placed in the International Exhibition on the 1st May, fifteen days earlier, numerous salts of Thallium, and a sample of the *metal* itself, which he described on its label as a heavy metal, resembling lead. These labels were printed by Silverlock in the previous April, and the various salts are so described in them as to leave no doubt that at this period Crookes was fully aware of its real and exact metallic nature. The truth is that Crookes had reduced the metal from some of its salts in September, 1861, but having had a grant from the Royal Society towards the expenses of working out the details of the new element, he wished—a highly commendable desire—to reserve the publication of his facts for his patron the Royal Society's meeting.

The question of priority is, by the rules laid down by *savants* determined by the *dates of publication*, so that although Crookes might and did discover thallium, and eliminate it in its metallic state nearly a year before his rival, if Lamy had anticipated him in publication the rights of original discoverer would have been lost. The exhibition at the International Exhibition was, however, *a bona fide* publication; and so, really, Crookes has both priority of discovery and elimination and in dates of publishing.

The controversy has now dwindled, we believe, to an assertion by M. Lamy that Crookes did not know it was a *true* metal,—a position completely untenable, and known to be incorrect by every Englishman who is acquainted with the progress of science during the past two years. To this controversy, however, Mr. Crookes, with the most commendable modesty and abnegation of self, made not the slightest allusion in his discourse, but gave M. Lamy full credit for his independent labours. His lecture was devoted to the history of the discovery of thallium, and the methods of its extraction, its salts and compounds, and their actual and reputed uses, and possible use, and in putting before his auditory, in a most lucid and popular form, all that is known respecting it.

In his early experiments, as we have stated, Mr. Crookes laboured under great disadvantages from paucity of material, but having subsequently detected that the refuse of the Spanish pyrites used in the sulphur-works was highly thalliferous, Dr. Thorntawaite has placed large quantities of this refuse at his disposal; and, as means are being taken, by an alteration of the flues in some of those manufactories where these pyrites are used in thousands of tons, to collect that hitherto waste material, we may shortly expect to have thallium a comparatively common metal if any commercial or economic use can be found for it. At present, however, none has been suggested except the minor one, that its peculiar and brilliant green colour would be attractive in pyrotechnic displays and advantageous for signal-lights. It might be available for rifle bullets. By the admirable method introduced by Tyndall of projecting images on a screen by means of the electric light, its brilliant and most remarkable green band was shown to the audience, standing out beyond the prismatic spectrum of the electric light itself by the force of its brightness like an incandescent bar actually placed some inches in front; and then, by a dexterous manipulation of the light the green line was exhibited singly by itself and a perfectly dark background.

The metal is very soft and heavy. Lead scratches it as iron does lead; and the finger-nail makes a deep indentation. A knife cuts it like cheese. It possesses the remarkable property of welding together while cold, and has extraordinary ductility. Its proper solvent is nitric acid. It marks paper like black-lead, and the writing, examined by reflected light, has a golden appearance. This, however, in a few hours fades all but entirely away; the writing, however, being readily restored by a solution of an alkaline sulphide. Its electrical properties have been investigated by Dr. Matthieson. It conducts electricity much in the proportion that lead does; and for a metal of its class is therefore a tolerably good conductor. But its dia-magnetic properties are very remarkable, and in this respect it stands second only to bismuth, the most dia-magnetic of all substances. It is highly volatile, the metallic fumes flying rapidly off under the ordinary blow-pipe. It has the greatest affinity for oxygen, and its actual brightness can only be seen by following the cutting-knife, so rapidly does it tarnish. If the coating of oxide be removed under water, the new surface will remain bright for a considerable period immersed in that fluid. Various re-actions of salts of thallium, lead, silver, &c., were shown in proof of its exact metallic nature, and its alliance with the lead class of metals. But the most beautiful experiments exhibited in his lecture by Mr. Crookes, next to the exhibition of the green line itself, was the display, by means of the electric light and three Grove's batteries, of the actual crystallization of metallic thallium from a solution of its sulphate, the fern-like fronds formed by the crystals branching out between the poles of the battery with surpassing gracefulness and elegance. In respect to the position of thallium among the elements, Mr. Crookes has well observed that observers generally err in regarding natural bodies as so many links in a perfect chain, and regards the supply from other countries, the increase is expected to come chiefly from Egypt, Smyrna, and other districts in the Ottoman empire.

But while the utmost importation we can fairly look for is thus only 440,000 bales for the five months, we estimate the consumption as follows:—The home consumption of all sorts, which had lately fallen to about 15,000 bales per week, has doubtless, under the recent increase of demand for yarns and goods, increased to 23,000 bales; and, as it is still rising, there is every probability that an average of 24,000 to 25,000 bales will be attained, unless checked by a too rapid advance in the cotton market. We may, therefore, fairly estimate the consumption of the ensuing twenty-one weeks at an average of not under 23,000 bales per week, or an aggregate of 483,000 bales, against 468,000 last year; and we shall take the export at 10,000 bales per week, or 210,000 bales for the year. We have thus to meet a demand for 693,000 bales with an import not likely to exceed 440,000. It is therefore evident that the present stock of 369,000 bales will have to bear serious curtailment during the summer—a reduction probably to 100,000 or 120,000 some time in the month of August or September.

As regards the prospect of renewed supplies from America, we have nothing to advertise to. In our October circular we foreshadowed the rise of an anti-war party, to be formed from among those (the Democratic section) who had never been quite satisfied with the policy of the government. But we argued that even should such a party arise, obtain power, and admit the hopelessness of the attempt to subjugate the South, they would still consent to fight for a desirable frontier—one which would give the North a preponderance of territory. Events justified these anticipations much more speedily and decidedly than was expected. The rise of the Democratic semi-peace party was so sudden and brilliant as to surprise, and almost alarm, its own leaders. It became clear that with the North divided against itself, the South would be in a position to dictate its own terms, the Democratic border states would be lost, the Union narrowed to the breadth of the state of Ohio, and the Democrats would be hopelessly, ruinously, and permanently excluded from power. Neither the interests of the country nor of the party appeared to them to justify these sacrifices. Better it seemed to have another year of war, with the chance it might give of a more southerly frontier, and till this can be secured it now seems probable that the leaders of the party will be as warlike as the fiercest of the Republicans. The latter have supported with the whole force of their powerful machinery, and to the utmost extent of its resources, the policy of the Democracy, who actuated by their prevailing sentiment of hatred of the negro, in behalf of whom, as they fancy, they are now called upon to fight, have

…ed; and …ces, even …ith the as… had evi… bristli… combined the … of them. of … by he never … seen him … ys one of …mentary … from his …ough his …im. He … course of the evening, and then quietly go away, without having once opened his lips." To this practice of the hard-working Minister there is a companion sketch supplied by Mr. Colquhoun, who describes Sir James Graham as Home Secretary, denounced by the press, disliked in the House of Commons, the most unpopular man in Sir Robert Peel's Administration, going home tired at midnight after a day of hard and anxious work, and if he found one of his children wakeful from tooth-ache taking his place by the bedside, watching him, soothing his fretfulness, giving him remedies, and sacrificing the sleep he required, that he might lessen the pains of the sufferer.

In the letter in which Mr. Colquhoun gives this little sketch of Sir James Graham in private life he observes that the Home Secretary was superior to Peel, his leader, in one respect—in his power of forecasting the future. We doubt this very much. Neither of these statesmen was remarkable for farsightedness. In judging of Peel, we must remember his education, and in comparing him with Graham, we must remember Graham's education. The one was brought up among the Tories, the other began life as a Radical. Much of the Radical policy has been frankly adopted by the country; much of the Tory policy has been discredited and discarded. On the surface, therefore, it may be concluded that Radical politicians saw further than Tory ones. Give Sir James Graham the credit of that foresight, and what does it come to? In the great question between the Tories and the Radicals the policy was not so much determined by forecasting what might be, as by feeling what ought to be. Tories could forecast as well as Whigs that the Whigs would win a great deal; but they were not the less opposed to their winning. Peel, though he was more than Graham mixed up with the losing side, seemed always to have the calmer intellect and the clearer. In his life Peel never made such a mistake as Graham committed when, for want of timely concession, the Church of Scotland was divided. We do not know what Mr. Colquhoun means when he says that Sir James Graham presaged the extent of the eventual calamity with a sagacity which seldom failed him. If he did presage it, then his resistance to the demands of the Kirk—national demands—was a fearful crime. His only defence is that he had no idea of the strength of the national feeling on the question of patronage, and that his information was similar to that of Sir Robert Peel, who did not anticipate that any considerable number of ministers would give up their benefices. In after years Sir James Graham discovered his mistake, and learned to look back regretfully upon his dealings with the Scottish Kirk: but the past was irrevocable; he could not recall the ungraciousness of his conduct and his utter want of sympathy in the agitation of a hot religious race; and he has left a name execrated by one half of the people of Scotland and not defended by the other half.

We have here touched on but a few points relating not so much to the career as to the character of Sir James Graham. The history of his public life is so well known, in outline at least, that it would be useless to trace that outline here. For the more complete picture Mr. Torrens is entitled to our thanks. His life of the deceased statesman is carefully prepared, and, especially in the latter part, is very readable. It is not written from family documents, but it contains some information which is new, and it reproduces old stores with a liveliness which makes one forget that are old.

LISPINGS FROM LOW LATITUDES,

(From the Examiner, April 11.)

Lispings from Low Latitude; or, Extracts from the Journal of the Hon. Impulsia Gushington. Murray.

The gaiety is here of a bright woman's genius spent for the sacred purpose of beguiling pains of sickness in the nearest household friend. These genial sketches, vivid with the mirth that comes of true wit and a cultivated intellect, were a chief among many refined pleasures in one of the best and happiest of English homes. But since the little household jest was made into a book, those eyes that it was used to brighten have been closed in death; the faithful, cheerful nurse is now a mourner. For some months, therefore, the book, ready before Christmas, has been withheld from publication. But the kindliness of humour, and the playful delicacy of its touches of wit, jar with no chord of true natural music, and it is no new thing that the laughter of this life should lie so near its tears. The book of mirth is one that will awaken in some hearts sad memories for many a year to come. Its very name is a domestic joke; but to the wide world that, taking the book literally, reads it, as we must speak of it, for no more than what it contains, it is simply one of the wittiest and merriest of *jeux d'esprit*.

The Hon. Impulsia Gushington is symbolised in the vignette on the cover of the book as a great goose at the Pyramids; a goose in a pork-pie hat. It is a custom of the English language, for what reason we know not, to imply only kindliness—usually indeed an affectionate kindliness—of ridicule in calling any one a goose; or it means absolute kindliness without ridicule when the similitude is to a duck; while turkey-cocks, calves, pigs, jades, asses, dogs, puppies, and all other animals of a farm are used to suggest only censorious ideas. So here it is suggested only with the kindliest extravagance that the Hon. I. G. is a goose. She is a maiden lady innocent of the world, impulsive, gushing, full of trust in all she sees and hears. There is no scorn in the hearty laughter raised over her diary, or in the four and twenty clever pictures, unsurpassed by those of Leech, himself in comic force, with which it is illustrated. Instead of the contemptuous and shallow ridicule of modern burlesque, or the stupid play on words that takes the place of thinking, we have true touches of quiet wit, the jest lying always in the thought itself and never in the mere distracting accidents of sound, which good writers avoid as impediments to just expression.

Thus, in the first sentences of Miss Gushington's Diary, what could be simpler than the words that convey a sense of the monotonous passage of time through a quiet solitary life, and humorously suggest Miss Gushington's unconsciousness in her own person of the gray hairs and the sallow cheeks of age that they bring with them? The little there is to think of and the much that is made of what there is to think of, in the person of the one familiar gentleman: the short hint by the way of the manners of that gentleman, the fashionable lady's doctor; the queer little old maidish sense of literature;—how much is told with a gay delicacy of caricature in a few perfectly unobtrusive sentences?

"*1st January*, 1861.—Another New Year's Day! Dear me! how astonishingly fast they come round; and all so like one another. If I did not begin to perceive a few gray hairs about dear Bijou's muzzle, I should hardly credit the lapse of the last ten years.

"I certainly feel a little bilious this morning. This foggy time of the year never agrees with me, and the lights-to-day seems to me to cast a most unbecoming shade over the complexion.

I have been interrupted by a singularly agreeable and well-timed visit from my valued friend and physician, Sir Merlin Merrivale. He quite pohpohs the notion of my being bilious, and assures me I look younger than I have done these ten years! What a delightful temperament he possesses! so cheerful and animated. I think, upon the whole, that there is no profession I so sincerely admire as the medical one. A doctor is ever a charming companion; seeing so much of life, with such varied attainments, such resources of scientific knowledge, how can they fail to eclipse all other men in their powers of conversation?

"Sir Merlin tells me that he makes it a rule to read some entertaining book in the carriage, between his professional visits.—" Does it on principle;—a change in the current of the ideas being as necessary to the mind as a tide to the ocean." How striking is the observation, and how true! He 'fancies that my ideas have been running all one way for some time past, and thinks a change would be beneficial.' I am sure he is right!

I have been trying to ascertain exactly what is the subject that has particularly occupied my thoughts of late, but I have not come to a satisfactory conclusion. Bijou's asthma certainly engrosses me at times; and the parrot's state of health gives me much uneasiness; but not to the exclusion of other things. Then, again, that redness in my faithful Corkscrew's face, which has increased so alarmingly of late,—that *has* preyed upon my mind a good deal. I ought to have spoken to Sir Merlin upon that subject. Corkscrew himself attributes it to a rheumatic affection, hereditary in his family.

"*9 p.m.*—A note from Sir Merlin,—and a book. 'Esthen!' pretty name! I am to give him my opinion of the work. Sir Merlin strongly advises me to travel. 'Travels himself pretty constantly; always takes a little run in the holidays:—spent a week in Otaheite last September, and thinks of a trip up the Zambesi this autumn.' How delightful it sounds! His activity is quite inspiring; I feel an inclination to go somewhere immediately. It must be so beneficial to the mind.

"Sir Merlin says some very striking things in this note about the 'desirableness of making the most of our opportunities, and of cheerfully appreciating the powers and faculties allotted to every age.' I see he ends with a quotation.

'Nor from Life's last stale dregs hope to receive,
What the first sprightly runnings could not give.'

"*Dryden!* hum! I can't say I admire him much. A little *coarse* I should say, and certainly *obscure*. 'Last stale dregs,'—what a pot-housy sound it has! And then again, 'sprightly runnings:' of course I understand the indirect allusion to Sir Merlin's active movements: but surely the words 'rapid locomotion' would have conveyed the meaning more cleanly, and given a more elegant turn to the expression."

Miss Gushington having fallen asleep over the delights of Esthen finds it a delightful book, and is shown in the first plate as she sits by the fire with the book in her lap and Bijou on a cushion by her side, the fair reader whimsically intent in elderly maiden meditation on the evolvement out of the depths of her inner consciousness of some image of the accomplished author.

"What a fascinating being he must be!—simple, earnest, full of reverential feeling and mild enthusiasm! he has taken complete possession of my imagination. I know by instinct what his personal appearance must be: *dark*,—with the rich bronze of travel on his manly cheek,—wild masses of raven hair, and flashing eyes of jet! Something Manfredy and Corsairish in expression, perhaps,—but mellowed and softened, no doubt, by the gentle influences of a more ornate civilization.

"I wonder—does he still wander on those distant shores? or, like the honey-bee laden with exotic sweets, has he returned to garner his perfumed memories in his native land—and another volume? If in England—*where!* I gather from the book that he is still unmarried,—*if so*—*why*? Ah, Frolic Fancy? whither wouldst thou stray?

"The answer from Sir Merlin just arrived! 'the author of 'Esthen' is *not* dark, and he *is* married.'

"*4 o'clock p.m.*—I have been reading a page or two of my favourite poet, Moore. What beautiful lines those are,

"'T'was ever thus: since childhood's hour, &c.

"*Mem.*—Moore infinitely superior to Dryden! Far deeper knowledge of the human heart."

In the next picture, one of the best, we see Miss Gushington ringing the bell, her face in a mild intellectual blaze of sudden inspiration.

"Minikin (my attached personal attendant) thinks with Sir Merlin that travel would do me good. She recommends Margate.

"*5 p.m.*—A delightful thought has struck me; it has positively illumined the blank of existence. Why should I not follow in the glowing footsteps of 'Esthen'? why should I not bask in the rays of Eastern suns, and steep my drooping spirits in the reviving influences of their magical mirages?

"The idea was an inspiration! I instantly rang for my faithful Minikin, and bade her prepare for Eastern travel at the shortest notice. That excellent creature, Corkscrew, shall also attend me;—with these well-tried and trusty domestics about me, I shall not dread the wrench from old associations; familiar faces can make any land a home. Dear little Bijou! neither shall you be left behind.

"I have been endeavouring to revive faint recollections of a long-vanished past. I know that—when a little child of five summers—I accompanied my honoured parents to some bathing establishment on the coast of France (twas the first and last time I ever quitted my native land). I cannot recollect its name or situation,—but this broken link in memory's chain adds a tender pleasure to the zest of foreign travel. Dear, dear 'Abroad!' your image is henceforth connected with the memory of my sainted parents, whose portraits seem to bend from their frames, and to smile in mild approval of my determination."

Mrs. Minikin now meditates profoundly on the subject of travelling-board wages. But the excellent Corkscrew had to be left behind in charge of the house and cellar, since the faithful creature not only sees at once the difficulty Miss Gushington had not considered, that if there is to be travel in Egypt he may be expected to black his own boots on the journey, but also, the lady tells us,

"Proceeded to remark, with some asperity of manner, that he understood, from a gentleman's gentleman of his acquaintance, who knew the place, that there was a good deal of going up rivers, in native boats called *Dahyers*,'—that he begged to know 'whether he should find a proper pantry and a steward's room on board these here 'dabyers;' and above all, whether or not there would be a 'second table' in the servants' hall?" A dreadful sense of the privations we might all be subjected to, rushed across my mind;—but it was a duty I owed to Corkscrew and to myself to face the realities of travel, however painful, and to state the exact truth. 'Corkscrew!' I said 'pantries I am not prepared to promise or deny; but as to 'second' tables, I fear that there may be sometimes a difficulty in furnishing sufficient materials for a *first*!' we may occasionally have little to put on it, save a haunch of crocodile, or a dozen pelican's eggs!"

On board the P. and O. steamer, where Mrs Minikin requested during the voyage that she might be set ashore,—anywhere,—Miss Gushington was much struck with the Captain:

'A very pleasing, animated personage! He realizes my idea of what Christopher Columbus must have been; full of dash and daring; I think I have an instinctive attraction towards members of his profession, so open-hearted, frank, and free-spoken! As companions, more are superior to them."

Arrived at Alexandria, a terrible blow fell on Miss Gushington: The faithful Minikin, "already put upon more than she had ever ought to abear," resenting an attempt on the part of one of the donkey-men to lift her into the saddle, gave warning on the spot, and her return-passage was paid that she might rejoin the excellent Corkscrew in Brook street. "Attached servants are such real treasures!—trifles should never induce one lightly to deprive oneself of the inestimable comfort of their affectionate ministerings." But Miss Gushington met with a hospitable friend in Alexandria, and she engaged a dragoman. Her friend advised her to select a humdrum-looking man, reported faithful and conscientious, but says Impulsia:

"That long upper lip! that contracted forehead! surely, in the constant guide and attendant on such a journey, one requires something beyond the mere vulgar virtues which would recommend a London butler. One asks some spark of the etherial fire of poetry! some of the energy of genius and romantic daring! I have just seen a person who unites these characteristics in a peculiar degree. I think he will suit me exactly. He is a Greek; his name, Dimitri; a noble-looking being, in full Albanian costume. He realizes my notion of what Lord Byron must have been, in the first flush of his romantic manhood. I think I see a certain degree of narrow prejudice in Mr. T.'s mind; but he does not seem to share my predilection for the noble Grecian people, and even expressed a positive antipathy to Dimitri. Some foolish story exists, which weighs more than it ought with Mr. T.—a report that Dimitri had killed and eaten his last master, on an unfortunate journey to Khartum, when provisions unexpectedly ran short; such a self-evident calumny! That grand head,—that classic profile is a sufficient guarantee of its falsehood! As he stood before me, in a fine martial attitude, leaning on an arm-chair, as though it had been a 'sounding shield,' I could not help fancying that, to a poet's or a painter's eye, we might have sat for Dido and Æneas! Dear little Bijou seems to have taken an unconquerable prejudice against him."

How Miss Gushington and Dimitri appeared as Dido and Æneas to a painter's eye, the author of the Diary shows whimsically with her pencil, the prejudice of dear little Bijou not being forgotten.

The next picture represents the Table d'hote at Cairo, where the confiding lady is seen making friends with the MacFishy family:

"Unprotected as I am, and in some measure unused to battle with the hostile array of unforeseen contingencies, the protection of Mr. MacFishy and the companionship of his amiable wife and daughter, are advantages for which I cannot be too grateful. The husband is silent and abstracted; but with much of the dry and 'pawkie' humour of his country. He recalls to my mind some of those delightful characters that figure on the graphic page of the Great Northern Magician. Richard Monyplies and Bailie Jarvie come with irresistible force to my recollection as I gaze upon his astute yet benignant countenance: Mrs. MacFishy is a most excellent, motherly creature,—perhaps not refined in appearance or manners, but full of good humour and kindliness.

"I own that, in my present mood, the conventional elegancies of what is called in the world's jargon '*good society*,' have lost much of their potent influence;—worth, goodness, a certain spice of refreshing originality, combined with intellectual superiority, strength of will, and a dash of boldness, have a singular power to rivet the imagination and fill the mind. These qualities combine to render Mr. Andrew MacFishy, junior, a very delightful companion. Without much regularity of feature, or height of stature, his appearance is nevertheless singularly prepossessing. The nose is slightly 'retrousse;' the eye, lively, and as it were, *conquering* in expression there is a general air of self-reliance, and readiness to meet all emergencies, in his appearance; the contour of the head is remarkably bold and resolute; the hair, of that bright, energetic hue called "Highland red," which I own I think characteristic, and becoming. He has hitherto devoted his vere superior talents to the study of that great palladium of our liberties—the law. Young as he is, he already writes himself *W. S.*—or 'Writer to the Signet,'—a place of great trust, I am told, in the Scottish legal ranks. Altogether, he is a very remarkable young man, and realizes in some degree my idea of the Cid."

What horror of the night attended the arrival of the Indian mail? what tragedy sealed the fate of Bijou? and how Dimitri stood before the lady for the last time? in the attitude of Ulysses relating his shipwreck to the Princess Nausicaa,' only the pen and pencil of the chronicler shall tell. But the journey was to be continued.

"Mr. MacFishy is never very communicative, and of late has been wholly occupied with preparations for our voyage. I agreed at once to all the provisions of a little contract which Mr. Andrew has drawn up with friendly celerity and professional acumen, as to the terms on which I should become a member of their party up the Nile. They undertake all the trouble of the arrangements, and assign to me a nice little cabin, about six feet long and two wide, in which (with a little contrivance) I have made myself pretty comfortable. In return for these advantages, I pay in advance half the expenses of the hire of the dahabieh, or boat, as well as half the cost of the daily expenditure.

"I consider this truly liberal on their parts, as, although they are a numerous party and I am alone, the emancipation from all pecuniary disputes and worries, to which I have a natural aversion, and the comfort and respectability of such efficient protection, render it to me a most satisfactory arrangement. We have all laughingly agreed to a clause which Mr. MacFishy has added, to the effect that whoever tires of the voyage, and separates voluntarily from the party, must forfeit his or her share of the expenses.

"Poor Corkscrew! when I look at our floating home, I cannot help smiling at the idea of the luxuries he could not dispense with! Pantries, servants' halls, second tables! How fortunate it is that I did not expose him to the numerous little inconveniences of Egyptian travelling!

"Our boat is in fact a *raft*, with a one-storied cottag on it. "Forward," as it is technically called;—or as I should describe it,—in the little front yard before the cottage door,—the Arab sailors sit and row the boat; there all they eat, drink, sing, sleep, say their prayers, and often throttle each other.

"'*Aft*,'—or, as I should say, *behind*,—you descend one step into the cottage parlour; opposite you is the door into a passage which runs to the stern, and on each side of this are our little cells or cabins. They are all very small, including the parlour; but then we have the top of our house for a pleasant promenade, with an awning and benches; here we spend the day, enjoy the delicious breeze, watch the Arabs at their oars, count the wild geese flying over our heads, or the cranes standing meditatively on the muddy shallows. We often run aground, but we get off again, with much cursing and swearing on the part of the rais (or captain), a fine prophetic-looking man, who quite realises my idea of Balaam. We run permanently aground for the night, as near a village as we can, for the convenience of buying goat's milk, eggs, and pigeons.

"Then all the women in the village come down to fill their water-jars, and to stare in at our windows, and all the dogs come down to bark at us. Then the boatmen begin their songs, and eat their dried dates and nasty messes, and soon after the throttling commences, and sometimes continues far into the night.

"Such is the tenour of our existence. The scene is ever spirit-stirring and suggestive, and I enjoy my present life more than I can say, in spite of the slight inconveniences of my little sleeping apartment, the narrow dimensions of which have caused some trifling accidents: such as my putting my head through the window-pane in the act of turning round in bed, and finding my foot in the water-jug on waking yesterday morning. The only drawback to my pleasurable feelings is witnessing the peculiar effect of the climate on poor Mrs. MacFishy, which I have before alluded to, and which appears to me to increase the farther we remove from Cairo: it takes the form of a sort of stupor, attended occasionally by light delirium."

And then there was the picnic at the Pyramids, where "Mrs. MacFishy was more than usually affected by the enervating influence of this climate," and the picnic at Thebes, in the tomb of King Rowdedowwas the Fifty-seventh, where Miss Gushington was subdued and saddened by the increasing evidences of Mrs. MacFishy's awful infirmity.

"Alas! I can no longer hide from myself the fact, that she is almost always in a state of inebriety. How I could so long be blind to this circumstance astonishes me when I reflect on the past, and yet it ought not to surprise me, since I perceive that her own family are apparently still unconscious of the dreadful fact. I know not what course to pursue; sometimes I resolve to speak to some member of the family on the subject; at other moments I shrink from the responsibility of rudely tearing the veil from their eyes; it is such a delicate matter to touch upon!

To-day we visited the far-famed Necropolis of Thebes, after first paying homage at the feet of those world-wonders, the so-called Memnonian Colossi. What stupendous reflections do these great forms call up in the thoughtful mind! Thousands of harvests have sprung and ripened at their feet, while these mute guardians of the fertile plain have watched with stony eyes the revolving glories of, &c."

[The Editor has again taken the liberty of curtailing the eloquent expression of Miss Gushington's admiration for Egyptian art. Her enthusiasm has perhaps carried her too far in the last passage; the statues in question having little or no face left, the expression "stony eyes" is more poetical than appropriate.]

JOURNAL CONTINUED.

"After a hurried glance at magnificent Medinet Habu, which I trust I may have an opportunity of seeing in detail upon our return, we mounted our steeds, and set off for the Necropolis. Accumstomed as I am to associate with that name the chaste and mournful elegance of our suburban cemeteries, I was at first somewhat disappointed in the aspect of the place,—a sandstone hills, borrowed in every direction by wild monarchs, but the interior of these tombs repays the visitor for the trouble, and sometimes the difficulty of exploring them, being full of interest, and curious paintings, and bats.

"We picnicked in the entrance of a tomb, that of King Rowdedoms the Fifty-seventh, of the 18th Dynasty, a person (I believe) highly deserving of the interest and respect he inspires amongst those historians to whom his virtues and exploits are well known.

"In spite of the efforts of Mr. Andrew to enliven our party, it was not as cheerful as might have been expected in such a locality. Mrs. MacFishy was, I regret to say, decidedly 'elevated' very early in the afternoon; her daughter, Euphemia, startled us continually by the most fearful shrieks, occasioned by the fitful visits of some large insect of the moth kind, which infests these tombs, and which—Mr. Andrew assured us—is called by the Arabs 'Sitta the Bride moth. Moreover, we had occasion for even graver alarm, in the midst of the repast, on Mr. MacFishy's suddenly turning pale, and solemnly assuring us that he had reason to believe he was actually *sitting* on a scorpion! Most fortunately it proved to be the sting of a less venemous creature, painful, but not dangerous."

How Impulsia Gushington's eyes opened to more infirmities of the MacFishys, and how she quitted them with a withering glance and majestic gesture at a village on the Nile, near Esfou, the pictures and the Diary next show. Arrived at Cairo, the fair Impulsia is seen in a state unprecedented and bewildering situation. But her courage rose with the occasion, she bargained with the villagers, and in tranquil delight we now see her riding upon a placid camel through the open plain. Another camel bears her luggage. The merchant and his friend, wiggy the gaunch, walk in fairness, two "mild Nubians (for so Herodotus designates the gentle people)" merrily trot by her side.

"The lovely scene, the balmy air, the sense of freedom, the relief from hateful associations, all combined to soothe and calm my spirits. I contrasted these gentle denizens of the Desert—their courteous salaams and poetical forms of address—with the vulgar rudeness of my late companions. I compared the flat conventionalities of civilized existence—with the piquant charm of my present situation.

"I fell into a delicious trance, half slumber, half reverie. I could have journeyed thus for ever!"

Most comical is the change when from this passage and the picture to which it pertains we turn the leaf and behold the camel with his tail up plunging over the desert in ungainly gallop, while the hapless Impulsia, lifted from her seat by the tremendous bounds, grasps the horn of the saddle, and is carried along "in the well-known but critical posture which Mlle. Eulalie Vol-au-Vent assumes in the Courier of St. Petersburgh, or the Wild Horse of the Prairies, at Astley's theatre." She loses her hat, her parasol, and more. The mild Nubians have gone off with the other camel and the luggage that it carried. More awful still, when fainting and falling on the sand she has terribly torn her dress, but aroused to consciousness, has taken it off to mend, because she carries in her pocket all the necessary little matters that will enable her to repair the damage, she falls asleep over the work, and even her dress is stolen from her lap. We next see the ill-fated lady in virgin modesty as she appears in her crinoline before an astounded village sheikh.

"They had robbed me of everything I possessed; but I had reason to be thankful that I escaped with life—and an under-petticoat. Such, literally, was the extent of my possessions. I had divested myself of the dress in order to mend it, intending to put it on again immediately, but, falling asleep so suddenly, I remained in what may be termed *costume d'intérieur*, except that I had accidentally retained the structure that supports the upper garment:—the "hoop," "cage," or "crinoline"

"I sat down in this terrible emergency to reflect on the course I should pursue. My purse was gone,—I had no money to buy other clothing, supposing that in this wretched village such articles were to be bought, which I knew was improbable. It was true that in this delicious climate the absence of clothing was likely to prove less inconvenient than—or, in the first blush of the matter—might be supposed; but there were other considerations, which will naturally suggest themselves to the sensitively delicate mind. How was the impropriety of my appearance to be obviated? I had read of ladies in similar circumstances letting down their back hair, and finding it an efficient substitute. Godiva is a memorable instance of the success of this expedient But then I must suppose that her hair was longer and more abundant than mine, which hardly reached my shoulders.

"Was there a chance of my being able to recover my lost property? I remembered to have been told that the *Sheikh*, or chief, of every village, however poor, was a sort of magistrate 'a petit pied,' with power to investigate and authority to punish any theft committed within his jurisdiction. No doubt even this small village owned an official dignitary of this sort; I determined to seek him out and make my complaint.

"With timid footstep and faltering half, such as the illustrious lady to whom I have alluded above—must have owned, on first emerging from her palace and descending into the silent streets of Coventry, I crept forth from my cave and ventured into the village. It was a wretched collection of hovels, with few and poor inhabitants. Some women returning from the well, with their graceful water-jars on their heads and their tatty cotton veils held by one corner in their teeth,—a few idle boys, who with the sprightliness of childhood flung stones at me,—these were the only living souls I met, and I rejoiced to find that my denuded appearance seemed to excite in them neither surprise nor curiosity.

"I looked about me, and instinctively singled out, as the Sheikh's abode, a house of superior pretensions to the rest, inasmuch as,—though the upper part, containing the inevitable pigeon-cote, was built of clay and pottery, like the others,—the lower part was principally of stone. The door stood invitingly open: I entered.

"The Sheikh—a venerable old man with a long white beard and an enormous green turban—was seated in domestic comfort on his humble divan, smoking a long chibuque, with his coffee, &c., beside him. Stretching forth my hand in a suppliant guise, I began, in the best Arabic I could muster,—which consisted only of a few isolated noun-substantives, such as 'bad Arabs,' 'robbers,' 'clothes,' 'camel,'—to explain my situation and implore his assistance.

"I think he had been dozing when I entered. As he gazed upon me, his eyes and mouth gradually widened to an inconceivable extent, whilst out of the latter, rolled an apparently illimitable volume of tobacco-smoke, which irresistibly reminded me of that charming story, 'The Fisherman and the Genii,' the delight of my innocent childhood. At length he drew a deep and sonorous inspiration, uttered a loud shriek, and, scrambling to the farthest corner of the divan, drew himself up into the smallest possible compass, where, trembling and starting, he began muttering invocations to Allah and the Prophet.

"I distinctly heard the word "*afrit*" in his prayers and immediately guessed that he had taken my unexpected, perhaps peculiar appearance, for that of an evil spirit!"

The desire of all chivalrous men and sympathising women must be to see the fair Impulsia extricated from this difficult and most embarrassing position.

But if they would see that and learn also what more befel her, they must turn to her Esthen in the Diary itself. The book is the merriest of Easter Extravaganzas, the pictures almost better than the text which skilfully read aloud in a home circle, will afford an April night's entertainment of as hearty, wholesome mirth as only one book in a thousand furnishes.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 21st May 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... ,,	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 46	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... ,,	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	10 32	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	5 0	...	9 22	...	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... ,,	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... ,,	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... ,,	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... ,,	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor ..... ,,	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khardee ..... ,,	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTTOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... ,,	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... ,,	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... ,,	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lasulgaum ..... ,,	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Mumnar ..... ,,	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... ,,	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ..... ,,	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... ,,	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... ,,	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud ..... ,,	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ..... ,,	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Bhosawul ..... ,,	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271½	Warrungaum ..... ,,	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282½	Nargaum ..... ,,	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295½	MULKAPORE ... Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... ,,	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel ..... ,,	12 22	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62½	Dyolee ..... ,,	12 42	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... ,,	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... ,,	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tullugaum ..... ,,	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Kirkee ..... ,,	6 25	5 15	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ..... ,,	...	8 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Khirkgaum ..... ,,	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus ..... ,,	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Deckal ..... ,,	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181½	Poonah wards ... ,,	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... ,,	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim ..... ,,	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barnee Road... ,,	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257½	Marholi ..... ,,	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		Noon.										
	SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... ,,	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Marholi ..... ,,	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barnee Road... ,,	3 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... ,,	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor ..... ,,	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomalwassee ... ,,	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Deckaal ..... ,,	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus ..... ,,	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	Khirkgaum ..... ,,	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee ..... ,,	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA .....